& Montenegro) Milosevic Regulations set forth at 31 CFR part 587 or the Western Balkans Transactions Regulations set forth at 31 CFR part 588, or who are otherwise subject to sanctions under this chapter.

(b)(1) As of December 27, 2002, any person or government is authorized to seek an attachment, judgment, decree, lien, or other judicial or legal process against or with respect to any property or interests in property subject to the unblocking authorization set forth in paragraph (a) of this section. This section does not authorize any execution against, final settlement with respect to, garnishment of, or other action effecting the transfer of any property or interests in property subject to the unblocking authorization set forth in paragraph (a) of this section prior to February 25, 2003.

Note to paragraph (b) of \$586.520: Any person or government seeking judicial or other legal process under the authority of this paragraph must comply with the reporting requirements set forth under 31 CFR 501.605 pertaining to litigation, arbitration and dispute resolution proceedings.

[67 FR 78974, Dec. 27, 2002]

Subpart F—Reports

§586.601 Records and reports.

For provisions relating to records and reports, see subpart C of part 501 of this chapter.

Subpart G—Penalties

§ 586.701 Penalties.

(a) Attention is directed to section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (the "Act") (50 U.S.C. 1705), which is applicable to violations of the provisions of any license, ruling, regulation, order, direction, or instruction issued by or pursuant to the direction or authorization of the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to this part or otherwise under the Act. Section 206 of the Act, as adjusted by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-410, as amended, 28 U.S.C. 2461 note), provides that:

(1) A civil penalty not to exceed \$11,000 per violation may be imposed on

any person who violates, or attempts to violate, any license, order, or regulation issued under the Act;

(2) Whoever willfully violates, or willfully attempts to violate, any license, order, or regulation issued under the Act, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$50,000, and, if a natural person, may also be imprisoned for not more than 10 years; and any officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both.

(b) The criminal penalties provided in the Act are subject to increase pur-

suant to 18 U.S.C. 3571.

(c) Attention is also directed to 18 U.S.C. 1001, which provides that whoever, in any matter within the jurisdiction of the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the Government of the United States, knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals, or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact, or makes any materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or representation, or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(d) Violations of this part may also be subject to relevant provisions of other applicable laws.

[66 FR 50510, Oct. 3, 2001]

§586.702 Prepenalty notice.

(a) When required. If the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control has reasonable cause to believe that there has occurred a violation of any provision of this part or a violation of the provisions of any license, ruling, regulation, order, direction, or instruction issued by or pursuant to the direction or authorization of the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to this part or otherwise under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, and the Director determines that further proceedings are warranted, the Director shall notify the alleged violator of the agency's intent to impose a monetary penalty by issuing a prepenalty notice. The prepenalty notice shall be in writing. The prepenalty notice may